

gulaque sulphureis; superciliis et capitis lateribus albis; nuchæ collique plumis maculis parvis apicalibus albis notatis; gutture et pectore longitudinaliter sulphureo striatis; tectricibus alæ dorso obscurioribus nitore nonnullo viridescente; remigibus primariis fuscis, secundariis fulvescenti-albo limbatis; cauda supra fusca cinereo induta, subtus cinerea; crisso et subcaudalibus fulvescenti-albidis; vibrissis mollibus, nigris; rostro pedibusque nigris; iride rufescenti-brunnea.

Long. 0·166 metr., rostri 0·024, alæ 0·094, caudæ 0·050, tarsi 0·018.

Quatre individus mâles de Caconda. C'est la deuxième espèce connue du genre *Buccanodon*. L'autre espèce, *B. duchailui* (Cass.) = *Barbatula formosa*, Verr. (Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1855, p. 218, pl. 5), vient du Gabon.

Je dédie la nouvelle espèce à M. d'Anchieta, naturaliste-voyageur Portugais qui parcourt depuis deux ans l'intérieur de l'Afrique occidentale et a beaucoup contribué par ses découvertes à nous dévoiler la faune de ces régions presque ignorées.

M. d'Anchieta m'a envoyé des mêmes localités plusieurs autres oiseaux, dont je me bornerai pour le moment à citer les plus intéressants :—

Æsalon ardesiacus (Vieill.), ♂.

Turdus simensis, Rüpp.

Urolectes cissoides, Bp.

Telephonus trivirgatus (Smith).

Lamprotornis purpureus, Boc.

Euplectes xanthomelas, Rüpp.

Corythaix livingstonii (Gray).

Numida mitrata, Pall.

Gallinago æquinoctialis, Rüpp.

Pternistes sclateri, Boc.

Lobivanellus lateralis, Smith.

3. On two new Birds collected by Mr. E. Bartlett in Eastern Peru. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and OSBERT SALVIN, M.A.

(Plate XXX.)

Mr. E. Bartlett has placed in our hands for examination some birds collected during his recent expedition to Eastern Peru, subsequently to those of which we have given an account to this Society in former communications upon this subject*.

The greater part of these are, either from the condition of the specimens themselves, or from their being females or immature forms belonging to obscure groups, not very readily determinable. But there are two well-marked species amongst them which we are, with

* See P. Z. S. 1866, pp. 175 et 566, et 1867, p. 748.

some confidence, able to describe as new. These are, first, a new Tanager of the genus *Euphonia*, which we propose to call

EUPHONIA CHRYSOPASTA, sp. nov. (Plate XXX. figs. 1 & 2.)

Supra æneo-viridis, in fronte et uropygio paulo magis splendens, in pileo summo obscurior: alis caudaque nigricantibus æneo limbatis: subtus medialiter læte flava, lateraliter viridi aspersa; tectricibus subalaribus, remigum marginibus internis, et tibiis albis: rostro obscure plumbeo, pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4·3, alæ 2·3, caudæ 1·5.

♀. *Supra mari similis, subtus medialiter grisescenti-alba, crisso flavo.*

Hab. in Peruvia orient. in ripis fl. Ucayali (*Bartlett*); et in ripis fl. Napo, reipubl. Æquatorialis.

Mr. Bartlett obtained three male examples of this Tanager—two on the Upper Ucayali (in June 1865), and one on the lower part of the same river. Sclater's collection contains a pair of the same species, obtained from the Rio Napo through M. Verreaux some years since, but which have remained hitherto undetermined.

This *Euphonia* is a well marked form, and does not very closely resemble any other described species. The change of the under surface from yellow in the male to greyish white in the female is repeated in *E. chalybea* and *E. xanthogastra*.

The second bird is a small Piprine form, allied to the rufous species of *Heteropelma*, which Herr v. Pelzeln has lately described as *H. rufum**, but much more diminutive in size, being scarcely larger in bulk than a typical *Pipra*, although its tail is relatively much longer. In the shape of the bill, however, as in general structure, this bird comes nearer to *Heteropelma* than to *Pipra*. The wings reach to about the middle of the tail, the third remex being scarcely longer than the second and fourth, the first rather shorter than the fifth. The tail is nearly square at the end, the external rectrices being very little shorter than the medial. The feet are small and slender; the tarsus divided in front into five or six scutes, and covered behind with minute, almost obsolete, reticulations. The three anterior digits are closely united together, the cohesion between them extending up to, if not rather beyond, the commencement of the terminal digits. The general colour is rufous, with a cinereous cap ornamented by a half-concealed vertical stripe, as in *Heterocercus*†. In the male this stripe is of a lemon-yellow; in the female and young male red. We propose to call this bird

NEOPIPO RUBICUNDA, sp. et gen. nov. (Plate XXX. fig. 3.)

Rufa; subtus, præcipue in gula, dilutior: pileo cinerascete, strigu

* Orn. Bras. p. 185. We believe this bird to be the same as *Schiffornis major*, Bp., described and figured by Des Murs in Castelnau's Voyage, Ois. p. 66, t. xviii. f. 2.

† Herr v. Pelzeln has separated his *Heterocercus flavivertex* from *H. linteatus*, as having the vertical spot yellow and no black on the head (Orn. Bras. p. 186). But Strickland's figure of *H. linteatus*, fem. (Contr. Orn. 1850, pl. 63), exactly agrees with one of Natterer's type specimens of *H. flavivertex*; and we are by no means satisfied that the two birds are distinct.

